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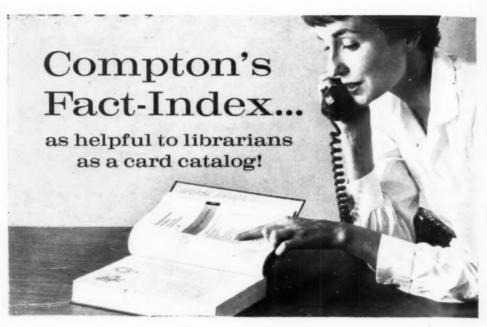
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The President's Page

By MAUD MERRITT BENTRUP



Maud Merritt Bentrup

Greetings to all of you! After a very busy summer on leave for study at L.S.U., I am again at my desk and busy with L.L.A. matters, library building plans, and beginning of school activities.

I regret that I was unable to attend the A.L.A. Convention in July when two of our own L.L.A. members were inaugurated into positions of high office, Mrs. Florrinell Morton, President of A.L.A., and Mrs. Weldon Lynch, President of the Trustee Section. We are proud of them and I am glad many of you could be in Cleveland to participate in the Convention activities.

At the joint meeting of the Executive Boards on May 27th, it was recommended to the Trustees of the Scholarship Fund that they award a scholarship for the school year, 1961-62. The Scholarship Committee has been busy and a recipient has been selected for our second scholarship grant.

The A.L.A. Council, at its meeting in Cleveland on July 10th, approved the recommendations of the Committee to Evaluate National Library Week. One of the Committee's recommendations was that National Library Week be continued for another five-year period. I am happy to announce that Jim Cookston has been appointed Executive Director of National Library Week in Louisiana this year. He was able to attend the National Library Committee meeting in Cleveland on July 10th, and is already making plans for our observance of that busy week, April 8-14, 1962.

The Convention Chairman, Loma Knighten, reports that the Convention Committees are busy making plans for our meeting in Lafayette, March 22-24. You will be hearing more about the program in the next *Bulletin*, but I hope you have already marked those dates on your calendar.

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L.L.A. membership is now 935. We are anxious to reach all potential members, so if you have any suggestions to make or know of anyone we should contact please notify Tillie Schenker, First Vice-President and Membership Chairman.

The Executive Board will meet again at Louisiana College on September 23. Please don't hesitate to notify me of any matter you feel should be brought to the attention of the Executive Board.

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Past President's Report

By

KATE WALLACH



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Kate Wallach

The purpose of this report is to give the membership a summary of the year's activities and to bring out suggestions made by committees which were not yet reported in the *Bulletin*.

At the Convention, the Board met with members of the Advisory Council which is composed of section and standing committee chairmen. Invitations to the meeting were also extended to all chairmen of special committees and to all representatives.

An agenda was prepared in advance and sent to all invitees with request for preferences of matters to be discussed. A large number of answers was received. Foremost on the list was the decision on how much the dues should be raised. The Board was advised by librarians from all types and sizes of libraries and from all parts of the state. When the final suggestion was brought to the membership vote, there was little discussion and few objections. This indicates that the members accepted the action as necessary and fair.

The council members agreed that the of-

fice procedures will need streamlining. A special committee has meanwhile been appointed, composed of members of the outgoing and incoming boards. Revision of the Manual was discussed. Some felt that it could only give general directions, while others wanted more detailed information on committee procedures. A complete revision of the Manual will be a formidable task. It will be fruitful to study suggestions incorporated into annual committee reports and use these as a guide for revisions and adjustments.

The treasurer, Margaret Ruckert, has already prepared simplified records and has made many suggestions which will be most helpful to a line of successors.

Some committee chairmen suggested that time be set aside for committee meetings during the convention; others asked for fewer speeches and more time for discussion periods with speakers.

The new business manager of the *Bulletin*, Mrs. Lois Shortess, requested an increase in advertising rates on the basis of an extensive study of rates of comparable publications. The Board adopted the suggested rates. Without affecting the quality of the *Bulletin*, the subsidy during 1960-61 was held down to \$862.45 thanks to careful management.

The editor, Ken Toombs, was most cooperative in including all business matters, minutes, reports, etc. The *Bulletin* was entered into the competition for library journals which had been initiated this year by the H. W. Wilson Company.

The president, upon invitation, represented you at the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Longenecker as president of Tulane University and at the opening of the new medical library at the Central Louisiana State Hospital in Pineville. She also attended two meetings of the National Library Week Committee.

Dr. Sidney Smith submitted an annual report of the activities of this committee. A partial report was published in the *Bulletin*. In addition, he assumed the considerable duties of Secretary of the Trustees of the L.L.A. Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. Ruby Hanks served as representative on the Louisiana Committee of the Aged and was assigned to the Education Group. She attended two meetings. She reports with regret that no representative from the library profession in Louisiana was among the state's representatives at the White House Conference on Aging held in Washington, D. C., in 1961. Mrs. Hanks also served as a member of L.L.A.'s Adult Education Committee, the A.L.A.'s Committee on Aging, and on Winnfield's Advisory Committee. She has become an expert in this field and has assembled a wealth of information which she undoubtedly will gladly share with our members.

Our other representatives reported at the Convention, and you are referred to the minutes for their reports.

Two special committees which were created last year could be discontinued this year:

The Expansion Committee, Debora Abramson, chairman, submitted a report on dues structure of other associations followed by recommendations for an increase in dues. The comprehensive report was printed in the *Bulletin* and reprints were sent to A.L.A. Headquarters for the benefit of other associations.

The Committee on Membership Status, Sue Hefley, chairman, reported in 1960 on the establishment of life memberships and on ways in which to honor retired members. The Board adopted some of the suggestions on honoring retired members. The question of life memberships was discussed in the Advisory Council meeting after an oral report from Sue Hefley. The Board agreed that no action should be taken at this time and refrained from bringing the matter before the membership in view of the full agenda. The report contains much valuable information for future consideration.

The Board appointed a special committee

on honoring retired members, Mrs. Edith Atkinson, chairman. Without establishing a precedent for future procedures, the Board and the Committee members agreed that those retired members who had kept up their membership in the Association after retirement and who were still listed as 1960 members should be recognized this year. Replies received indicated that the retires appreciated this recognition by the Association.

The new dues schedule is low enough, we hope, to retain retired librarians as active members. We need their participation in our work and they have much to offer.

The Scholarship Advisory Committee was inactive.

The Chairman of the Union Catalog Distribution Committee asked that the funds derived from the sales of the catalog be set aside for future supplements.

The Committee on Indexing of Louisiana Magazines requested that the Association underwrite the publication of the Index to the Louisiana Municipal Review which was prepared with funds from the Schlieder Foundation. The Committee met during the convention and proposed to canvass the membership on how many copies could be sold. The chairman placed an order for two copies of the index to be xerographed, the cost of \$37.95 to be distributed over this year's and next year's committee appropriations after the matter had been discussed at the Joint Board meeting without resulting in approval of funds for underwriting the publication of the Index.

The Committee reports that negotiations with the L.T.A. have been unsuccessful so far and that funds for publication of the Index to Louisiana Schools could not be obtained.

The Association will have to adopt some policy on how to handle requests for financial assistance for publications.

The Documents Committee was most helpful in obtaining better office space for the Recorder of Documents. This Committee should have the added prestige of a standing committee. Action by the membership

(Continued on Page 114)

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The Louisiana Library Association

Salutes



Florrinell Francis Morton

President

American Library Association

FALL, 1961

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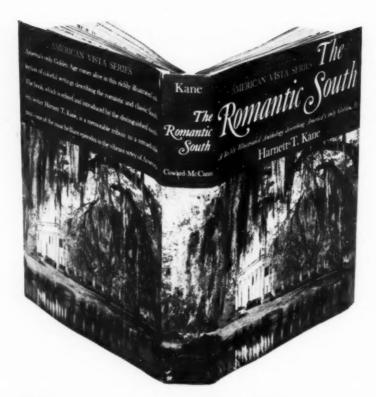
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What Is Librarianship?*

By

JESSE H. SHERA

Dean, School of Library Science Western Reserve University

Some twenty years ago, at the University of Chicago conference on the reference function of the library, Pierce Butler deplored the librarian's lack of a professional philosophy. The law and librarianship are unique among the professions, he observed, in that, though both have a highly efficient system of practice, neither has developed a corresponding theoretical structure to elucidate, justify, and control that practice. One finds difficulty in understanding his attitude is an old and highly respected discipline, but he is certainly correct with regard to librarianship. Librarians have always been thorough pregmatists whose ends were immediate and practical. They did not waste their time in idle philosophical speculation, but, confronted with a job that needed to be done, seized whatever tools or techniques were lying around and put them to work.

This intense devotion to immediate ends, not only encouraged disrespect and distrust of theory, but also prompted an attitude toward community service that was most notable for its attempt to be all things to all men. This attitude itself was a deterrent to the formulation of a professional philosophy, and discouraged any analysis of a rationale for the librarians' professional acts. One can commend this devotion to service, but its very intensity, its lack of discrimination, has left a heritage of confused professional objectives and indifference to their clarification. However, the revolution now taking place in librarianship, especially as

it is exemplified in the increasing interest in automated methods for information retrieval, is forcing librarians to reexamine their professional objectives and formulate a professional philosophy.

Every field of knowledge is a tri-partite unity of an intellectual environment, a methodology, and a body of information, which may be likened to a three-legged stool. Also, like a three-legged stool, if any one leg is missing, or even seriously attenuated, the utility of the whole is lost. Thus the fundamental importance of information to every form of human activity is becoming increasingly apparent.

But information is not only an essential attribute of every branch of human knowledge, every intellectual discipline, it is also essential to sanity itself. The human mind can no more tolerate a vacuum than can nature, for the brain must constantly receive a flow of information upon which it can operate. Every convict who has been compelled to endure solitary confinement knows the threat of becoming "stir crazy." The socalled "coffin experiments," carried out at McGill University have shown that normal intelligent behavior requires a continually varied sensory imput (information), and that the brain functions properly only when it is kept "warmed up," like the muscles of an athlete. In these experiments the subjects were confined to small cubicles and isolated as completely as possible from all sensory stimuli. Even such a forty-eight hour deprivation resulted in extreme irritability,

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^{*} Condensed from an address presented before the College and University Section of the Louisi-ana Library Association, New Orleans, March 17, 1961.

headaches, nausea, and in some instances hallucinations. Most important of all, the ability to perform problem-solving tests was measurably lowered; the subjects became more stupid as a result of such isolation. Other experiments have shown that normal young children who have deprived of intellectual contacts with their elders, become mentally retarded.

Traditionally, and uniquely, the librarian has been the mediator between reader and book, between society and its graphic records; and the librarian's social objective is to maximize the utility of recorded knowledge for the greatest possible benefit to the human race. If one thinks of this function as a triangle, of which one side represents readers, the other books, or graphic records, and the base, books and readers it is the base that is the focus of all librarianship, whatever the purpose may be and whomever the clientele.

In a society such as ours, in which literacy is virtually universal, the act of reading is taken for granted. When reading thus becomes habitual, the intricacies of the complex process by which ideas are communicated from the symbolism of the printed page to the mind of the reader are often disregarded. As a result, very little is known about the ways in which the brain receives the symbolism of the printed page, interprets these symbols as representing a particular sensory imput, stores this information in the memory, and subsequently uses it to control behavior. The behavior of each human being depends upon his knowledge of the world, and with that knowledge, be it personally experienced or vicariously derived, rational or irrational, he weaves a pattern of conduct that is his individual and social life. Thus the reading of a word, or a sequence of words, activates a chain or complex of brain processes that enables one to live the lives or share the thoughts of those whom he may have never seen. As the individual matures the power to extract meaning from the printed text increases, even though the text itself undergoes no alteration. This growth is not to be attributed entirely to intellectual maturation, it is also the result of accumulated experience stored in the memory and appropriately retrieved at the opportune time. Thus the key to the true meaning of librarianship is to be found in the power of the brain to translate the symbolism of the written word into vicarious experience, assimilate and store this experience in the memory, and reactivate it on demand. The traditional metaphor of the library as the memory of a civilization may have more validity than has been realized, for the brain is also the library of the individual.

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But the brain is much more than a memory that stores and inventories the stimuli transmitted to it. It can manipulate these stimuli in a variety of ways and as a consequence of these manipulations it can weave new patterns of relationship, fabricate new concepts, and generate new knowledge. From past experience, it can generalize, on the basis of probability, about the future. Francis Bacon said that the mind of man not only recalls and reviews past events, but also it can ruminate upon them or build fanciful images of them. His knowledge of the intellectual processes were psychological imperfect, but he was on the right track.

Increasingly librarians are becoming aware of the importance of automation to their professional procedures, particularly the relevance that computers may have for facilitating the storage and retrieval of information. But the value of these computers to librarianship, lies not so much in their ability to improve the efficiency of bibliographic searching, though this in itself would signal a great advance; rather, the great contribution that the computer can make to librarianship resides in its power to simulate the human thought process, and in so doing focus the attention of the librarian upon the central problem of his discipline—the relation between the mind and the printed page. There is a reciprocal relationship between computer technology and neural research, for as we learn more about the design of machines that will stimulate mental processes, we learn more about the operation of the brain itself, and as we learn more about the electronic structuring of the brain we can fabricate improved machines that will simulate thought. From both explorations the librarian will profit, for as research improves our knowledge and understanding of the processes by which the library patron uses the apparatus of the library, the librarian can design better library apparatus for him to use. Admittedly, there are many dark continents in the human mind that remain unexplored, but as we progress in our examination of them new perspectives for librarianship will almost certainly be revealed.

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The computer, or more broadly speaking, the machine, then, has brought us sharply back to the question with which we began. What is librarianship? Basically, it derives from two disciplines. Certainly, it is an aspect of communication, and language, or linguistics, is central to it. As our understanding of the processes of the brain improves, it should be possible to increase very greatly the amount of information that can be conveyed by the symbolism of the graphic record. The symbolism of chemistry and mathematics are, today, clearly empirical and of limited value, but they at least suggest the possibility of an improved symbolism for the communication of knowledge. Few would challenge the accuracy of Susanne Langer's assertation that language is man's greatest invention, but this does not imply that we have achieved the ultimate in communication. The possibilities of improving symbolism are very great, and there is no obvious reason why large segments of the population could not learn to read pages of a meta-language by means of which men might more fully explain to each other the complexities of life and thereby become more effective in cooperation. Admittedly research in linguistics is not the responsibility of the librarian, but any important shift in the communication process cannot but have dramatic implications for librarianship.

But librarianship as the management of knowledge is also rooted in epistemology—the knowledge of knowledge itself — and especially social epistemology, the way in which knowledge is disseminated through a society and influences group behavior. The

library as a social invention is concerned with the improvement of the individual, but through the improvement of the individual it seeks the advancement of society. Individuals not only make the society, society continually reshapes the individual; this is perhaps the most important key to dynamics of the library. The basic bond through which individuals achieve unity in a culture is through the communication of information. Thus information is the cement with which the structure of society is held together. A culture, almost by definition, produces a "transcript," a record in more or less permanent form that can be transmitted from generation to generation. In primitive nonliterate societies this record takes the form of verbal ritual, legends, poems, and ceremonials. The communication of this transcript is one of the most important activities of primitive groups. The invention of writing marked the beginning of the "dissociated transcript," a form of communication independent of the communicator. The growth of this social transcript, in recent years, has proceeded at an increasingly accelerated rate, and the problem of the efficient social utilization of this transcript has become correspondingly more difficult. Yet society finds itself confronted by the paradox that as access to this transcript increases in difficulty its dependence upon it becomes greater. The "paper flood" may threaten to engulf us, but without it we die of intellectual thirst. The growth of the "transcript," is, on the one hand, part and parcel of the growth of knowledge and on the other of the larger growth of organization in society. Which was the result of the other is immaterial. It would be futile to become involved in the hen versus egg controversy. The egg theory of hens is as valid as the hen theory of eggs. The point that concerns us here is that the epistemological foundations of the library tie it ever more closely to its supporting culture, and that as librarians improve their understanding of the sociology of knowledge they inhance their value to society and solidify their indispensability.

(Continued on Page 117)



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By

PETER J. ROSENWALD

American Heritage

One paradox of modern America is contained in a recent advertisement which appeared in the New York Times Book Review and offered to, "Start your child on a sensible reading plan . . . designed to instill a lifetime love of good books and to assist him—without pressure—with school work . ." The aim was commendable, but the premium for subscribing to the plan was a transistor radio.

Perhaps the headline should have read, "Every child needs a transistor radio to do his homework with . . ." The idea would have been no more horrifying than the grammar.

Ours is a land of mass communication, mass education, and mass culture. The youngster doing his homework in semi-darkness with the radio or television blaring at full volume is so much part of the American scene that he is immortalized in cartoons everywhere.

How is it that despite the distractions of radio and television, movies and hi-fi, comic books and cowboys, our nation is experiencing unprecedented cultural and intellectual growth? In the last thirty years Americans have increased their purchases of books by over 400 million dollars, so that now the figure hovers around the 600 million dollar mark. This increase is especially apparent in the juvenile field. In the decade from 1947 to 1957, the sale of books for young people increased by 400%. Two billion copies of paperback books have been consumed since 1939 and that figure keeps rising at an astounding rate.

This has been an exciting time in the

library field, too. There are now over 10,000 public libraries in the United States constantly offering their wealth of services to the American people. Only last year public libraries spent over 42 million dollars on books and periodicals. The story in the school library field is just as spectacular. Today there are some 50,000 school libraries which spend over 40 million dollars to see that our young people gain an introduction to the library. Louisiana, of course, has an outstanding record for providing appropriations which make possible first-rate library programs.

This cultural explosion is not limited to the world of books. In the past thirty years the number of symphony orchestras has grown from thirty to something like 160. In the same period, the sale of records has skyrocketed from five and one half million dollars to 400 million. Despite rock-androll, classical music accounted for more than 20% of the total. Every Saturday afternoon 15 million people across this great land turn from television sets, bridge and baseball, to listen to the Metropolitan Opera's weekly broadcasts. Those of you who circulate records in your libraries will attest to the popularity of fine music. Many more people visit more art museums and historical sites, travel abroad, watch educational television, and attend night school in noncommercial courses than ever before. All this adds up to a heap of cultural activity.

It is popular sport among observers of the modern scene to decry mass culture as being the antithesis to excellence. "Mass culture," Dwight Macdonald succinctly puts it, "is not

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^{*} Speech delivered at the Awards Luncheon of the Louisiana Library Association, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, March 17, 1961.

and never can be any good." Eric Larrabee notes in The Self-Conscious Society, that

"the opinion of mass culture which prevails in educated American circles is that it is madeup of gimcrack stuff; that it cases a pall of mediocrity over the rest of us; that it diverts the artist from his true purpose; that it saturates the society with appetizing irrevelancies; that it rots democracy, corrupts taste, defeats education, subverts the true and the beautiful, and ought, in short, to be prohibited by Act of Congress."

The figures which I gave you certainly indicate that there is a cultural explosion in the U.S. The very real danger lies in the attitude of certain educated groups who have no faith in the ability of mass culture to produce major cultural contributions. These people are content to rant and rave about the horror of mass culture but do nothing to raise the level of this cultural activity. John Gardner, in his new book on excellence, goes to the heart of this problem.

"An excellent plumber," he says, "is infinitely more admirable than an incompetent philosopher. The society which scorns excellence in plumbing because plumbing is a humble activity and tolerates shoddiness in philosophy because it is an exalted activity will have neither good plumbing nor good philosophy. Neither its pipes nor its theories will hold water."

Look down upon mass culture, treat it with scorn and it can never reach any great heights. You will have what the eminent critic, R. P. Blackmur, calls "the new illiteracy."

"The old illiteracy was inability to read; as the old literacy involved the habit of reading. The new illiteracy represents those who have been given the tool of reading (something less than the old primary school education) without being given either the means or skill to read well or the material that ought to be read. The habit of reading in the new illiteracy is not limited to, but is everywhere supplied by, a press almost as illiterate as itself. It is in this way that opin-

ion, instead of knowledge, has come to determine action."

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It is easy to forget that today's younger generations have been brought up in a visual world. They have, since birth, been exposed to sound and picture; their demands for visual presentation of material come naturally—just as does their elders' suspicion of devices for mass communication. Our culture has grown and matured not despite these mass media but in conjunction with them. As serious a critic as Norman Pearson, writing in An Inquiry into Cultural Trends, asserts,

"The best manifestations of current American cultural activity are of a very high order indeed—American poetry, novels, painting, music and philosophy, are better today than they have ever been in the past, and command the respect of knowledgeable people everywhere . . . The creative minds in our society are producing work of a high enough quality to enrich the culture of our own people and to contribute to the cultural advance of the modern world."

It is hard for some who love nothing better than the smell and feel of old books to admit that, "it isn't holy just because it's writ." On the other hand, it's a poor cliche to say that a picture is worth one thousand words. We know this is not true. Yet some pictures are priceless, and no words can convey the vivid and meaningful impression of the visual image. The new wave of publishing-the fusion of the best of the modern journalist's art with the best art of the illustrator-seeks to combine the best of these two worlds. If the content of a book is of high quality, then like good plumbing, it has high value. It is not merely the form, but the degree of excellence of the content that will determine its ultimate value. This excellence of content is more important than the quality of the binding, the paper, or any other physical factor. The sturdiest binding won't enhance the value of a poor editorial product. A great work will achieve its place with or without buckram or an index.

Emphasis on a union of content and form is one of the hallmarks of the new wave in publishing, and American Heritage, the Magazine of History, is a good example of this union. It was founded seven years ago by a group of men who believed that history, authoritatively researched, and written in the best traditions of modern journalism could, when brought together with exciting contemporary pictorial material, reverse the declining interest in our nation's history. We would have thought then that a magazine devoted purely to American History would achieve a circulation of 350,000 for each bi-monthly issue?

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American Heritage's sister magazine, Horizon, is now in its third year of publication and has approximately 150,000 subscribers. Horizon is published on the premise that, with modern techniques of journalism and printing, there is a unique opportunity to offer a kaleidoscope of images of the cultural world, a myriad of words and sights which will add up to what Andre Malraux called "a museum without walls." The editors have tried to create two magazines designed to bring to the visually oriented a synthesis of word and picture which can lead to a full and rewarding cultural experience.

A new breed of editors and writers—the picture journalists—offers a new tool for learning and for cultural enjoyment. We are perplexed by the paradox of the love of good books and the transistor radio partly because we forget what the literacy diet of earlier generations was actually like. Go back to the Frank Merriwell stories and the dime novels if you want to find an equivalent to today's television fare.

The library has long reminded us that there is such a thing as excellence and that it should be publicly available. On New Year's Day, 108 years ago, Benjamin Franklin French, one of the greatest benefactors of the early New Orleans Library system, wrote the mayor of this fair city, A. H. Crossman, as follows:

"I do not doubt that there are in your city at the present time hundreds of young men engaged in business, with bright and intelligent minds, . . . who would gladly prefer to avail themselves of this Library, if it were only made attractive to them by a constant supply of new works. . . ."

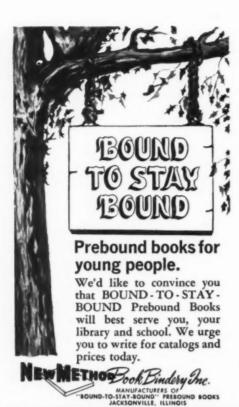
Mr. French was somewhat of a minor prophet, and the Louisiana Library Association is fortunate in having him for one of its spiritual ancestors. In a time when libraries were monastic outposts of scholarly endeavor, French recognized the crucial place the public library must realize in a growing democratic society.

"To make this city a desirable place of residence," he wrote, "other attractions must be held out than those of money making. It should not merely have the show of wealth, but its refinements. . . "

I would like to believe that Benjamin Franklin French would approve of the new wave of publishing and wish to extend it to the library.

Collecting and refining the best of the new printing and production techniques available, we are attempting to reach out to the population of an ever-growing, ever more educated nation and to compete successfully for its time. This has been an increasingly difficult task. Other mass media have energetically pursued the vast American public into its very living room, bombaring it daily, and nightly, with increasing doses of satisfying, mindless pap. It was not so many years ago that severe essays were being written on such subjects as , "Is the Book a Thing of the Past," and dire portents were at hand both for your profession and mine.

Imagine our surprise when, soon after the publication of *The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War* (we had once contemplated a regional edition to be called the War of Northern Aggression), copies of this \$20.00 book started turning up in discount stores as "loss-leaders" at \$11.99. Although the price cutting obviously distresses us, we cannot help feeling a good deal of pride in a country which uses a quality book as the lead item in general merchandising. The implication is exciting. If quality books are merchandized in much the same ways as other products, there is an ever growing market for them. What an outrage



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23 EAST FOURTH STREET NEW YORK 3, N. Y. that a bestseller in the U. S. often means that the book has sold only 20,000 copies. It need not be so. Our Civil War book has sold 350,000 copies since last October. Our juvenile books, The American Heritage Junior Library, now are printed in orders of about 100,000 copies every other month.

Those of us who love to spend time with books, must realize that the days of browsing in book stores are over. The commercial realities make it harder and harder for book stores to encourage the shopper to taste the delights of a page here, a paragraph there. Only the library offers the opportunity for bibliographic gastronomy. To compete with the blare of television and other distractions. libraries have had to raise their voices to remind the public of their existence. They have had to offer new services in new ways. And sometimes they have had to abandon ultra-conservatism in favor of new policies. You will no doubt recognize the terrible dilemma of the Australian Conservative who was given a new boomerang and spent the next twenty years trying to throw the old one away.

Librarians are to be lauded for their unselfish efforts to maintain a standard of excellence, to see to it that the great works of literature remain readily available to the reader even when publishers and booksellers cannot afford to keep them in print. Think of the hundreds of books which have been revived in popularity through their constant availability in libraries and through the quiet counsel of understanding librarians. Nevertheless, librarians are often called the underpaid custodians of the morgues of culture. It is a deplorable fact that all too often, libraries have, in an effort to maintain a sense of the past, refused to recognize legitimate new trends and have failed to capture the public imagination.

The so-called "picture book" ranges from the worst comic to the most perfectly integrated art book. Pictures can be used to replace text, to compete with it, or to supplement it. Our American Heritage Junior Library is designed to bring to the study of American History a vivid presentation which

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Shirley Ann Hebert

Miss Shirley Ann Hebert of Opelousas, a graduate of the University of Southwestent of the Louisiana Library Association's

\$300 scholarship for the 1961-62 school year. She will study toward the Master's degree in Library Science at the LSU Library School.

A native of Mamou, Miss Hebert graduated from the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Opelousas, in 1957, and ranked second in the 1961 graduating class at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, where she majored in English and minored in library science.

While a student at Southwestern, Miss Hebert served as President of Kappa Delta Pi, honorary education fraternity, and was a member of Sigma Tau Delta, Vermilion Honor Society, Phi Kappa Phi, Lambda Omega Honor Society, Students' Louisiana Teachers' Association, and the Newman Club. She was listed in Who's Who among Students in American Universities and Colern Louisiana, has been named the recipileges. In 1960 she was awarded the Joel L. Fletcher annual award at Southwestern.

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New Library Buildings in Louisiana Colleges

Edited by

T. N. McMULLAN

Louisiana State University

This is the fourth and final library plan to be presented in this series. The next annual Louisiana College Librarian's Conference is to be held in the fall at Louisiana College. I would like to see another panel of new library plans consisting of Northeast State College, Southeastern Louisiana College, Francis T. Nichols, L.S.U. N.O., and L.S.U. in Alexandria. Also, a post-mortem on Northwestern State College and L.S.U. would make an interesting program. This seems the only expeditious method of learning about libraries "in process" in the state. We all benefit from the experiences of others.



Architect's view of the new Centenary College Library Building

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Library Centenary College of Louisiana

The new Library Building for Centenary College of Louisiana in Shreveport will be the product of pre-established design requirements. It will be centered on the new axis of the campus, and will face on a street which is to be the new front. To the rear, or west, of the Library is to be the quadrangle, flanked on the south and north by the existing Science Building and a proposed Humanities Building. The style of architecture will conform to that of the other buildings on the campus. Since the Library will be the dominant building and have only two

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stories above the ground, while the Science and proposed Humanities Buildings are three stories in height, it will have a tower so that it will not be overpowered by these other buildings.

Because of the location of the Library on the campus and the importance of its appearance, all deliveries by truck will be made underground. A tunnel under the rear of the building at the ground floor level will eliminate the unsightliness of driveways on the main part of the campus. The tunnel, built originally in the Science Building, will



First Floor Plan of Centenary College Library

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continue through the Humanities Building and exit at grade there, thus serving three buildings.

The program for the library is based on the premise that Centenary College will continue as an undergraduate, liberal arts college with a selective enrollment. Economy of operation with a minimum of staff is made possible by combining the check-out point with the circulation desk. Large lounge or study areas have been eliminated and emphasis has been placed on individual or small group study areas.

For the present, the ground floor will be used for classrooms not associated with the Library. Doors between the ground and first floors will separate students in the classrooms for students using the Library. When the ground floor is needed for expansion of the Library stack and reading areas, the

doors in the stairs may be removed and the exterior stair doors used as emergency exits only.

The building is to be 164 feet long by 122 feet deep, "T" shaped, consisting of ground, first, second, and attic floors. A large portion of the attic will house the mechanical equipment. The receiving room and loading docks are to be on the ground floor. An elevator from this area will serve all floors. The entire building is to be constructed on a module of 27 feet by 24 feet. It will have a capacity of 165,000 volumes on the first and second floors with an ultimate capacity of 274,000 volumes including the space on the ground floor. The total seating capacity, including the ground floor, will be 573. The building will contain 69,980 square feet of floor space.

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Second Floor Plan of Centenary College Library

Minutes of Louisiana Library Association

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

May 27, 1961

The Joint Meeting of the 1960-61 and 1961-62 Executive Boards of the Louisiana Library Association was held in the Library at LSU, May 27, 1961 at 9:30 A.M. Miss Kate Wallach, retiring president, presided. The 1960-61 Board Members present were: Mrs. Maud M. Bentrup, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Marguerite Hanchey, Parliamentarian; and Mrs. Auril Phelps, Secretary. The 1961-62 Officers present were: Mrs. Max Schenker, 1st Vice-President; Miss Lucille Arceneaux, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. John P. Ische, Secretary; Mrs. Gladys Ward, Treasurer; Dr. Eugene P. Watson, Parliamentarian. Also present were: Dr. Sydney B. Smith, 1960-61 Trustee of the LLA Scholarship Fund; Mr. Kenneth Toombs, Editor of the Bulletin; Mrs. Elizabeth Welker, Executive Secretary for the LLA; and Mr. James Cookston, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

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It was moved by Mrs. Bentrup, seconded by Miss Lefkovits that minutes of the March 15 Executive Board meeting be accepted as mailed. Motion carried.

Mr. Toombs, Editor of the Bulletin of the LLA, made a report to the Boards since Mrs. Shortess was unable to be present. Mr. Watson moved that Mrs. Lois Shortess be reappointed as Business Manager of the Bulletin. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Bentrup and duly carried.

Mr. Toombs suggested that individual members be urged to make voluntary contributions of material for the *Bulletin*. He requested that he be replaced as Editor as soon as possible since his plans for the ensuing year will not allow enough time to properly pursue the interests of the *Bulletin*, but he agreed to stay on until a replacement is found. Mr. Toombs was commended for the fine work he has done

as editor of the *Bulletin*. It was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Ische, that Mr. Toombs be reappointed as Editor of the *Bulletin* with the understanding that he be replaced as soon as possible upon his own request. Motion carried.

Dr. Smith reported for the Scholarship Trust Fund. The Scholarship Trust Fund was established November 14, 1960 with the fund totaling \$5,811.80 at that time. There has been an increase of \$1,429.50 since that time and one \$300 scholarship has been awarded, leaving a balance on May 12, 1961 of \$7,281.00. It was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Arceneaux that the Joint Boards recommend to the Trustees that they grant a scholarship for 1961-62 school year to be given \$150 per semester. Motion carried.

It was agreed that the Parliamentarian, Chairman of the Scholarship Fund and Dr. Smith should work out and clarify details for areas of responsibility for the Trust Fund and the Scholarship Committee and set up machinery for the appointment of trustees and the selection of the scholarship recipient, within the framework of the Code.

Dr. Smith, National Library Week Executive Director for Louisiana reported that there was a variety of activity, side support and satisfactory publicity throughout the state. However, he pointed out that it was impossible to evaluate the program at any level. He recommended that Mr. James S. Cookston be appointed National Library Week Executive Director for Louisiana for the next year. Mrs. Schenker moved that Mr. Cookston be appointed and Mr. Watson seconded the motion which carried.

Dr. Smith reported that the 1961-62 Pro-

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gram Committee had a meeting on May 6 in Pineville and they have made preliminary plans for the 1962 Convention program.

A letter from Mr. Wagner, Librarian, at Dillard University was read. It was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mrs. Phelps that this matter be taken under advisement and the Executive Secretary be instructed to so notify Mr. Wagner. Motion carried.

Mr. Watson moved that Mrs. Bentrup serve as chairman for a committee to be made of the outgoing treasurer, parliamentarian and secretary, the executive secretary, the retiring president and the newly elected treasurer, parliamentarian and secretary to set up the duties and responsibilities of the Executive Secretary, keeping in mind a need for flexibility. Motion seconded by Mrs. Schenker. Motion carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Membership: Mrs. Bentrup reported a total of 871 members for 1961.

Treasurer: Miss Ruckert submitted her report noting that the Convention showed a surplus of about \$1,000. Miss Ruckert and the Convention Committee recommended that \$700 of this surplus be designated for the Scholarship Fund. It was moved by Miss Lefkovits, seconded by Mrs. Phelps that the sum of \$700 be contributed to the Scholarship Fund in the name of the 1959-60 and the 1960-61 Executive Boards. Motion carried.

Budget: Mrs. Bentrup presented a proposed budget for 1961-62 which was approved and will be printed at a later date.

The Union Catalog Distribution Committee reported a surplus fund which is to be used for preparing supplements. It was recommended that this money be placed with other LLA funds and designated for use as indicated by the Union Catalog Distribution Committee.

Mr. Watson moved that the Association underwrite the publication of 50 copies of the Louisiana Municipal Review Index as prepared by Dr. Johnson under the auspices of the Indexing Committee, provided an advance sale in the amount of \$300 war-

(Continued on Page 117)

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NEW ORLEANS, 25

Foreign Visitor Praises Louisiana Library System

High praise for Louisiana's library system, for all those responsible for its development, for the State Library, L.S.U. Library School, and for Louisiana librarians was expressed by Dr. Osman Ersoy of Ankara, Turkey, during his recent stay in the state.

One of more than 60 foreign visitors who have studied Louisiana's library system, Dr. Ersoy is director of the Department of Librarianship of the University of Ankara, a professor of library science, and president of the Turkish Library Association. After attending A.L.A.'s Cleveland Conference, where he was ranking foreign delegate, he came here to learn more of this state's library program.

His six weeks in the state were divided among Louisiana State Library, L.S.U.'s library and library school, work periods in Ascension Parish Library and the Audubon Regional Library Demonstration in East and West Feliciana and St. Helena parishes, and visiting the libraries in Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Lafourche parishes.

He spoke frequently of all that has been accomplished in the state in the past 25 years, of the favorable professional climate he found here, and called this the "golden age for libraries and librarianship in Louisiana." He expressed interest in the state library's recruiting project, and the scholarship programs of that library and of the



Miss Sallie J. Farrell, director of Field Serviceses for Louisiana State Library; Dr. Essae M. Culver, State Librarian, and Dr. Osman Ersoy, director of the Department of Librarianship at the University of Ankara, Turkey, and president of the Turkish Library Association, discusses library development in Louisiana.

Louisiana Library Association, as means of bringing more qualified people into the profession.

Dr. Ersoy did his graduate work in library science at the University of Chicago and received his Ph.D. from the University of Ankara in 1958. Further study won him a docent in 1960.

Ankara University's Library Institute, Turkey's only library school, was established in 1954, financed by the Ford Foundation and with assistance in its administration by the American Library Association. The foundation grant ended in June, with total responsibility for the school going to Turkey.

The American type of professional library training was fitted into Turkey's university system by Dr. Robert Downs, director of the University of Illinois Library School and past president of A.L.A. Since that time, a number of U. S. professors of library science have served on its staff, one of these being Miss Norris McClellan of L.S.U. Library School. During her year and a half there, Dr. Ersoy acted as her interpreter. He is presently succeeding Dr. White of Columbia University, who headed the school in 1960-61. The school has helped greatly, he said, in the development of a new and modern concept of librarianship in Turkey.

A committee of librarians has drafted a completely new library law for presentation to the Turkish Parliament. With the material at hand which has been taken back from Louisiana by Dr. Ersoy, this draft is being reexamined for advisable changes. A part of a ten-year plan for relating the whole library program of the nation, the completed draft is being presented to the Minister of Education, who will submit it to the Parliament for action.

"With books, powerful instruments of understanding," Dr. Ersoy feels that "libraries and librarians can fill the gaps and develop true friendship among nations, making it possible to use world resources in a constructive way, rather than for destruction."

Thus the influence of Louisiana librarianship has again crossed national boundaries and aided library development in a country, where the need was great.



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Louisiana Library Association Greasurer's Report

July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961

Balance on hand, July 1, 1960		
Optional Shares Account	\$2,408.81	
Sustaining Account	675.97	
Pamphlet Fund	72.74	
Checking Accounting	1,846.96	
Total Balance: July 1, 1960		\$5,004.48
(Note: Scholarship Fund is no longer included in T	reasurer's record	ls)
OPTIONAL SHARES ACCOUNT		
Balance: July 1, 1960 Receipts: Dividends \$ 77.32 Expenditures:	2,408.81	
Transferred to checking account 1,000.00	922.68	
Balance in		1 40/ 12
Optional Shares Account, June 30, 1961		1,486.13
SUSTAINING ACCOUNT		
Balance: July 1, 1960	675.97	
Interest	194.36	870.33
PAMPHLET FUND		
(Account kept by Mrs. Morton, Dup. bank statements sent to Treasurer)		3
Balance: July 1, 1960	72.74	
Receipts 3.30		76.04
Balance in Pamphlet Fund, June 30, 1961		76.04
CHECKING ACCOUNT		
Balance: July 1, 1960	1,846.96	
Dues 2,227.50 Transfer from		
Optional Shares Account		
Exhibitors fees (1,365		
less 10¢ exch.)\$1,364.90		
Registration, Meals, etc. 3,248.15		

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Hospitality (Meals)	160.80	4,773.85	8,001.35	
Total balance and receipts				9,848.31
Expenditures:				
Association dues:				
Adult Educ, Assoc.	2.00			
SWLA	233.75			
ALA	25.00		260.75	
Bank service charge			11.69	
Bulletin			862.45	
Convention			3.753.07	
General Operating			612.50	
Executive Secretary			900.00	
L.L.A. Scholarship Fund			700.00	
A.L.A. Representative			50.00	
President's Contingent Fu	ind		140.00	
National Library Week			63.00	
Committees:			0,000	
Adult Educ. Com.	4.50			
La. Literary Award	36.51			
Membership	13.50			
Modisette Award	60.89			
Public Relations	30.93		1-16.33	
Sections:	,70.7.7		1 10.33	
Public libraries	143.73			
College and				
Reference	46.69		190.42	
Total expenditures			170.42	7,690.21
Balance in checking account June				2.158.10
	50, 1701	*		=,1,0.10
ASSETS				
Optional Shares Account				1,486.13
Sustaining Account				870.33
Pamphlet Fund				76.04
Checking account				
General		1,582.33		
Sections:				
College and				
Reference	74.11			
Public	231.76			
School	189.12			
Trustees	80.78	575.77		2,158.10
Total assets				4,590.60
Total membership 927				
Sustaining 7				
Institutional 53				
Contributing 45				
Individual 844				
			MARGARI	ET RUCKERT
				, 1960-1961

FALL, 1961

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PAST PRESIDENT'S REPORT-

(Continued from Page 90)

is required since this involves an amendment of the By-Laws.

The Public Library Section, Adel Bodker, chairman, submitted a report of section activities covering the period May 20, 1960 to June 10, 1961. Three committees were appointed: Statistical Records, Lucille Arceneaux, chairman; Book Duplication, Patricia Sledge, chairman; Cooperative Cataloging of Phonograph Records, Margie Lynch, chairman. The committee cooperated with the convention committees on selection of speakers and program scheduling. At the December meeting of administrative librarians, it was decided to establish a memorial of Louisiana books to Mrs. George Lester. At the business meeting, Hazel Sockrider offered a resolution requesting the Louisiana State Legislature to study carefully any additional deductions from local taxes so that local revenues would not be further reduced. Upon adoption of this motion, copies were sent to Governor Davis, Lieutenant Governor Aycock, Speaker of the House, Thomas Jewell, and to all members of the Legisla-

The section contributed \$100.00 to the L.L.A. Scholarship Trust Fund.

Adult Education: The committee decided at a meeting held in December 1960 to emphasize library service to the aging. A basic list of books on aging was prepared. A meeting was arranged with Mr. Bateman of the Louisiana Commission on the Aging to discuss ways in which libraries could cooperate with the Commission. The committee also encouraged membership in the Adult Education Association of Louisiana after having contacted Mr. Findlay Raymond, President.

Auditing: The books were audited and found in order.

Constitution and By-Laws and Manual: The Committee made the necessary arrangements with the Executive Secretry for incorporating all changes in the By-Laws adopted by the Membership and for changes in the Code made by the Board. All materials will be distributed to new officers and

committee members by the Executive Secretary. Additional changes will be incorporated after further study by a special committee.

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Federal Relations: With the Chairman en route to Russia and European sights, no report could be expected. Sallie Farrell kept her eyes on the extension of the Library Services Act all during the year and took action whenever required.

Intellectual Freedom: The Chairman, Mrs. Eulava S. Dupree, asked the opinion of the Advisory Council on the work of this Committee. There was general agreement that the Committee could best serve as a "watch dog" committee. Since no violations had been called to the committee's attention during the year, no action had to be taken.

Legislation: No report and no activity. Louisiana Literary Award: See the minutes as printed in the *Bulletin*.

Membership: At the end of the 1960 membership year, Chairman Maud Merritt Bentrup reported a total of 984 members. Her report appears on page 25 of the Spring *Bulletin*. At mid-year 1961, the Treasurer, Margaret Ruckert, in her report accounted for 927 members.

Modisette Awards: Following suggestions from last year's committee, two new sub-committees were created, one for School Libraries and one for Public Libraries. The committee worked in its new form with one general chairman, Mrs. George Rose Ferguson Hebert, chairman and two members on three sub-committees and one member on the general committee, Florien McKnight, who attended to lettering and framing of the awards.

Revision of the Public Library evaluation sheet by the sub-committee, Margie R. Lynch, chairman, was begun and much preliminary survey work undertaken, but it could not be completed during the year and the sub-committee recommended that the revision be continued during the coming year. The sub-committee also reported that of the 50 operating parish libraries in the state, 62% or 31 libraries participated in the awards program, one less than in

1960. Of these, 22 libraries increased their scores from one point to 35 points; 5 lost from 2 to 22 points; and 4 had no comparable entry for the previous year. The report also mentioned that point increases were much larger this year with 7 libraries showing increases of better than 10 points.

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Professional Exhibits Committee: The committee, Marjorie LeDoux, chairman, solicited from numerous libraries throughout the state participation in the exhibits. Committee members assisted in setting up and dismantling exhibits. Mr. Kent Schriefer provided attractive posters and signs. Invitations to delegates with directions on how to reach the Public Library from the Convention Hotel were inserted in the packets with other Convention materials. The committee attributes the unusually favorable response to New Orleans, the location of the exhibits in the attractive Public Library and to many new building plans available at the time. The committee expresses its gratefulness to the New Orleans Public Library for being so hospitable.

Public Relations: Most of the work of this Committee, chairman Ruth Lefkovits, was done in connection with the Convention. Five general preconvention releases were issued and a number of special preconvention stories. 1,133 column inches of space appeared in newspapers and 23 stories were accompanied by pictures.

The local (Convention) publicity committee, which did not submit a report, organized coverage by radio and television and local newspapers.

Public Librarians were asked to handle news releases with their local papers and Convention coverage was distributed over wire service for state release. This innovation was considered quite successful.

Clippings for the press book were mostly received through the clipping service of the Louisiana State Library. The committee expressed its indebtedness to the State Library for the services of Miss Velma Taylor who handled publicity for the Modisette Awards.

The committee recommends better coordination of all committees concerned with the preparation of advance releases and pictures and automatic cooperation with the Public Relations Committee; a more effective geographical distribution of the membership of this committee and engagement of a clipping service, since voluntary contributions are not forthcoming from our members.

The president is most sympathetic with these requests and adds that the time schedule in selecting award winners, etc., may have to be changed in order to give the



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Recruiting and Scholarship: Recruiting was again handled in connection with the Louisiana State Library's Recruiting project. Chairman James Cookston's report is too

long to be included here.

Continuation of the scholarship program for next year is assured, since the Trustees voted that a \$300.00 scholarship be awarded during 1961-62. This decision was made possible by a transfer of \$700.00 from the L.L.A. General Fund to the Trust Fund. The 1959-60 Board had to delay action on transfer of convention surpluses for lack of cash funds. The transfer this year represents surpluses from the 1960 and 1961 conventions and was made by the 1959-60 and 1960-61 Boards.

The Scholarship Committee conducted a tremendous amount of correspondence, dratted forms for the selection of the scholarship recipient, took part in the selection and cooperated with Dr. Sidney Smith in acknowledging receipt of contributions. The list of individual donors is not as large as our membership. The Scholarship is an Association activity and should have the support from all our members, not only of those who are L.S.U. Library School graduates.

State Planning: This committee had a late start due to a change in chairmanship. We found a devoted member, Elizabeth Cammack, who took over at mid-year and came up with the following recommendations after consulting committee members by mail and at a meeting held during the convention, there were no absentees!

1. Appointment of a committee to consider the feasibility of a revision of Louisiana Newspapers, 1794-1940 and Union List of Louisiana Newspapers, 1949.

Need for Preservation of Local Historical Materials.

- Encouragement of establishment of a central genealogical collection, possibly by the State Library; appointment of a study committee.
- The Committee believes that it is not possible to do anything at this time for

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obtaining a warehouse type central depository for little-used library materials.

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5. The Committee emphasizes the importance of building up science collections, but does not feel that it is possible to make a union catalog of science holdings in the state for which colleges seem to feel a particular need.

This report reflects the extensive work accomplished during the year by many members on behalf of all members comprising the L.L.A. Their valuable suggestions deserve the careful attention of all members for future action.

To me personally, the opportunity to lead a professional group of our size and vitality has been a challenge. I thank all of you for your cooperation and your support. May my successor in office find her reward, as I did, in new and old friendships and professional growth.

PUBLICATIONS FOR-

(Continued from Page 102)

weaves text and pictures into an authentic fabric. We plan, through a continuing series of these books, to deal with every facet of our nation's heritage and to excite the young reader to an interest in history. We have just begun work on a new series, scheduled for Fall of next year, which will deal with the cultural history of the world. These books will be launched under the Horizon banner and will cover such diverse topics as Life in Ancient Greece, The World of William Shakespeare, Buildings Through the Ages, and Why Painters Paint. All of them will be lavishly illustrated with from-theperiod pictures integrated with a straightforward and, we hope, fascinating text.

Libraries can borrow and exploit techniques that publishers and merchandisers have developed in seeking out their audience. Other sectors of society have already capitalized on these techniques. For a long time, New York subways have been dotted with signs advertising schools for secretaries and budding judo-artists. Now the universities and night schools have adopted this "mass" approach. One prominent art school trumpets the fact that "you can't appreciate

art if you don't understand it. So why not come to our school your free evenings?"

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You folks are indeed fortunate—there are no subways in Louisiana. But there are dramatic ways of presenting the attractions of the library to the state's population. Already new buildings are more open, more pleasing to the eye, more modern in their impression; one does not feel he is walking into a time machine which takes him back to the nineteenth century when he enters the library's heavy and ornate portals. Libraries are advertising themselves more effectively to the schools, bringing children into their buildings to demonstrate their splendors.

What more can your library do? Popularize your exhibitions; at Mardi Gras time display the Festival in books and pictures. Dig out valuable texts that will interest today's public and publicize your collections through the press. Try to key special events to current popular interests, at the same time raising those interests to a higher level by channeling them through the library. Use the expanded mass media. Why not have a radio or television show originating from the library and using library material? With the resources at your disposal you should be able to package a product just as interesting 25, and more rewarding than, Gunsmoke or I Love Lucy. Try to interest the publicspirited businessmen of your communities in sponsoring library programs. The opportunities are as manifold as your collections are

The nagging question for the librarian is Why exert myself?" The library-some librarians declaim—is an excellent place. Those who wish its service will come to it. Our function is to administer, to catalogue; and we assist people who come with questions. This is the sad side—the reluctance to act, to advertise, to merchandise. But the answer to the question "Why exert myself?" is the very reason for the success of the new wave in publishing. The people are there. They have more leisure. They are harder to please. They need, they demand, adventure. If we do not give it to them-and the new, exciting publishers are trying—someone else will. Both you in your endeavor and we in

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ours have the responsibility and the supreme opportunity to provide that adventure. If we do not provide it, the transistor radio, the television, the mass media, will. The challenge is ours.

MINUTES OF-

(Continued from Page 108)
rants the project. Motion seconded by Miss
Lefkovits. Following a discussion of the
advisability of undertaking this project at
this time, it was moved by Mr. Ische that
this motion be tabled. Motion seconded by
Mrs. Ward. Motion to table was carried.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, AURIL W. PHELPS Secretary, 1960-61 Louisiana Library Association

WHAT IS LIBRARIANSHIP-

(Continued from Page 97)

For centuries the cultural "transcript" remained relatively small and with respect to

its intellectual content, generally lacking in any high degree of complexity. During this long period of stability, when simple bibliographic tools and procedures were adequate for access to library collections, librarians became unconscious of the assumptions that underlay their practice. Now that the profession is confronted by a period of rapid change, both with respect to the demands made upon it and the invention of new mechanisms to meet those demands, librarians must come to terms with an almost totally new vocational environment, or surrender to others the social responsibilities that they have cherished for generations. The once proud empire of philosophy lost by attrition its greatest domains. Scientists annexed the philosophy of science, historians the philosophy of history, mathematicians took over logic, aestheticians the philosophy of art, and psychology seceded. In a somewhat less spectacular, though no less real manner, librarianship is threatened, and I for one have no desire to preside over the liquidation of its empire, modest though it

CENTENARY COLLEGE-

(Continued from Page 106)

The ground floor will be built of reinforced concrete. From the first floor up, the framework will be structural steel with flat concrete slabs for floor construction. Exterior walls are to be colonial bricks and limestone trim with hollow tile backup. Permanent partitions will be located only in the rear of the building with the exception of the first floor, where the vestibule and circulation and music listening areas will be located. This will result in stack and reading areas of 70 feet by 160 feet unobstructed by partitions on the ground and second floors. Wall finishes generally are to be of plaster, with glazed structural tile in the rest rooms. Vinyl plastic will cover the columns in the stack and reading areas and plywood with vinyl plastic will cover the walls in the vestibule, thus providing a surface for mounting pictures, exhibits, and displays. The main part (stack and reading areas) will have a wainscot of

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(Continued on Page 122)

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In the News

By

MARIE J. MAMALAKIS

University of Southwestern Louisiana

The new J. C. Hamilton Branch Library in Caddo Parish and the two new bookmobiles held dedication ceremonies and Open House on Sunday, September 24th. Mrs. Billie Gough is librarian of the new branch and Miss Vivian Holder is Bookmobile Librarian.

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Mrs. Marvin Bass, president of the Library Board in Caddo Parish; Miss Inez Boone, Librarian; and Miss Margaret Lewis and Mrs. Ida Boggs attended the annual conference of the American Library Association in Cleveland.

Miss Frances Flanders, head librarian of the Ouachita Parish Public Library was on vacation in Mexico in late July and early August. She, with friends, visited Mexico, Cuernavaca, Taxco and Acapulco.

Mrs. James Avant, assistant librarian of the Ouachita Parish Public Library, attended the summer session of the LSU Library School. At the end of the session Mr. and Mrs. Avant motored through Colorado and the Southwest.

Mrs. Thomas Cascio has joined the staff of the Ouachita Parish Public Library as Children's Librarian. Mrs. Cascio is a graduate of Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi, with a Library Science major. She has also studied at the LSU Library school. Mrs. Cascio has had experience as an elementary school teacher, as a High School Librarian and as a cataloger for the Mississippi Library Commission.

Miss Dixie Barker, a 1961 graduate of Northwestern State College with a major in Library Science, has recently joined the staff of the Ouachita Parish Public Library. She will work in the reference and circulation departments of the main library.

Mrs. Richard W. Bryan, the former Frances Ford, a 1960 graduate of Louisiana College is a recent addition to the staff of the Ouachita Parish Public Library. Miss

Sammie Jo Gilliam, a former student at Northeast Louisiana State College, is also a new staff member of the Ouachita Parish Library System. Both Mrs. Bryan and Miss Gilliam are on the staff of the Anna Meyer Branch of the library.

Miss Carolyn Faye Lewis, who attended Northeast State College for two years, is the new Bookmobile Driver for the Ouachita Parish Public Library System.

Mrs. Rubie M. Hanks accepted the position as director of the Bi-Parish Demonstration for Madison-Tensas Parish Libraries, replacing Mrs. D. A. Dunn, Jr., the former Willie Mae Seab. Mrs. Dunn was librarian from August 1, 1960, until March 1, 1961.

Mrs. Carl G. Denmon, St. Joseph, the former Miss Margaret Hutchinson, was designated by the Board to serve as Acting Librarian of the Madison-Tensas Libraries upon the resignation of Mrs. Dunn until a head librarian was employed.

Michael Moyer, assistant librarian at Tallulah, was at summer school at North Texas State College in Denton, Texas, during July and August.

Appointed as Acting Librarian to replace Miss Ann Kribs in the Grant Parish Library System is Miss Helen Sorrell. Miss Kribs resigned to accept a position as bibliographer and instructor at Auburn University Library, Auburn, Alabama.

The Rapides Parish Library chose National Library Week to launch a concerted drive for a bond issue election to build a new parish library building. A well planned publicity program was touched off on April 19, by Frank O. Hunter, chairman of the Rapides Parish Library Board, with the announcement that the board would present a request for the election call.

The L.S.U. Library School dinner held

during the Cleveland ALA Conference brought together 32 alumni, faculty, and guests from 8 states and 1 foreign country for a delightful evening, arrangements for which were made by Jeanette Williamson, '47. Mrs. Williamson, whom many L.S.U. alumni will remember as the Library School Librarian, 1945-47, is now on the staff of the Air Force Institute of Technology Library and lives in Akron, Ohio. A special guest at the dinner was Dr. Osman Ersoy, President, Turkish Library Association, and Director of the Chair of Librarianship, University of Ankara.

Enrolled in the 1961 summer term were 102 students. The twenty-four out-of-state students came from Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Nebraska, and Texas. Olive Roberts, Head of Technical Services, Northwestern State College, served as Visiting Professor. Twenty-eight received their degrees, bringing the total conferred during the three commencements held in the 1960-61 year to 49. They are serving in positions in Indiana, New York, Florida, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Hong Kong, Japan, and Germany, in addition to Louisiana.

The 1961-62 session is now underway with 73 students, representing the usual spread of states. Three Chinese, two of whom now live in the United States, are in this year's class.

Norris McClellan, Metella Williams, and Florrinell Morton attended the ALA in Cleveland in July. Mrs. Morton attended a meeting of the Steering Committee for National Library Week in New York on September 19. Her fall schedule as President of the ALA includes attendance at the California, Iowa, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania Library Association conferences, Cedar Rapids, Jackson, and Pocono Manor, respectively, the Southeastern Library Association Institute on Library Education in Knoxville, the American Council on Education meeting in Washington, and the ALA Executive Board Fall meeting in Chicago.

For in-service librarians and teachers, L.S.U. is offering an extension course in

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Chalmette and an in-service training course for North East Louisiana Parish Libraries staffs in Monroe and Winnsboro, and is concentrating in three-hour sessions two of its on-campus courses. The course which meets on Saturday mornings, *Dr. Ruth Baldwin's* Research Methods course, brings in students from as far away as Union Parish. Total mileage of the out-of-town students in this class is 2,170.

T. N. McMullan and Kenneth E. Toombs of the LSU Library attended the ALA annual convention in Cleveland. Mr. McMullan also attended the Buildings Institute at Kent State University before going to Cleveland.

New appointments to the LSU Library in September include: Mrs. Helen H. Palmer was named Acting Head of the Humanities Division, Mrs. Finetta B. Stagg was appointed as a Junior Librarian in the Humanities Division and Mrs. Mary N. Jordan was appointed to the Junior Librarian position in the Catalog Division.

Miss Marcelle Schertz has returned to the Archives Department, following a year's sabbatical leave which was spent in completing study for a Master's degree in Library Science from Florida State University.

The need for flexibility in library service was demonstrated when the Jefferson Parish Library System did research for a color film and narration, "The Jefferson Parish Story." The 14 minute 30 second film, written by parish library administrator Charles Wagner and reference librarian Maurice D. Walsh, Ir., is designed to attract business and industry to the parish. The film has been shown on television three times in the New Orleans area and was screened in Cleveland during the A.L.A. convention as well as in Greenland for the Air Force personnel. Plans call for a Congressional showing in Washington, D. C. Jefferson Parish library personnel feel that a footnote to this was the general agreement at this year's A.L.A. convention that libraries should take intellectual, social, and economic leadership in the community as was done by the library in Jefferson parish with the making of this film.

Jefferson Parish's library headquarters in Gretna is becoming a "must" for visitors interested in progressive techniques. Among recent visitors were Mrs. Lura G. Currier, director, Mississippi Library Commission and Miss Verna Nistendirk, director, extension service, Florida State Library.

Mrs. Charles Holley, branch supervisor, reports a successful completion of the library's summer story telling sessions. She served as narrator for the popular series.

Library administrator Charles Wagner, assistant administrator Mrs. Shelton Ballard and administrative assistant Miss Marion Biewer attended the A.L.A. convention in Cleveland.

In a bid for a broader gamut of young readers the Jefferson Parish library implemented a reading program in two divisions; the Kingdom of Imagination for young readers and the Civil War Centennial Reading Program for teenagers and young adults. The thousands who completed the program, which called for the reading of eight books, received certificates and were listed on Aunt

Jane's Page in the NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE.

Twenty-eight Jefferson Parish librarians studied book selection this spring taught by *Professor Ruth Baldwin* of the LSU Library School.

Mrs. Blanche Cretini, a June graduate of the LSU Library School, joined the Readers' Services Department of the Louisiana State Library in August. During June and July she was on the staff of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library.

The State Library will sponsor a series of one-day institutes for Negro branch assistants at the Oakdale Junior High School on October 12; at the Journet Branch of the St. Martinville Parish Library on October 19; and at the Carver Branch of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library on October 26.

On June 20 Ascension Parish voters passed a 2½ mill operation tax for five years. On October 1, the Ascension Demonstration ends and becomes Louisiana's 51st parish library.

State Library staff members who attended the ALA Convention in Cleveland were Miss Essae M. Culver, Miss Debora Abramson, Miss Sallie Farrell, Murrell C. Wellman and James S. Cookston. Miss Farrell, along with the other members of the American delegation who toured USSR earlier this year, reported on the trip.

James Cookston, Louisiana State Library, spoke at both library sections of the high school leadership conference held at LSU in lune.

Home and Garden Week, sponsored by the LSU Department of Agricultural Extension Service in August, featured a reading list "Read to Strengthen Family Life," compiled by Mrs. Velma Taylor of the State Library's Public Relations staff.

The Louisiana Civil War Centennial Commission presented 414 rolls of microfilm containing more than 60,000 Louisiana Confederate service records to the State Library in August. Making the presentation were Mrs. Jimmie Davis and Senator Sylan Friedman.

An Avalon Daggett film entitled "Louisiana's Marshes of the Mississippi," has been

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put on deposit in the Films and Recordings Department.

The Red River Parish Police Jury voted on June 13 to provide up to \$1,500 to assist in financing a year's demonstration library. On July 11 the Lincoln Parish Police Jury voted \$2,500 for the same purpose. Both demonstrations, financed by the State Library, are scheduled for opening in 1962.

ALA has deposited with the State Library a 63 frame color film strip entitled "Remodeling the Elementary School Library." This is designed to aid school administrators, librarians, teachers and architects in providing or enlarging elementary school library quarters in older buildings. The film strip and a 32-page manual may be requested through the Films and Recordings department.

Staff members of the Madison Parish Library attending the Fifth District Regional Library meeting in Jonesville, May 18, were Michael Moyer, Mrs. A. E. Sparling, Mrs. W. C. Starrett and Mrs. Eve Stubblefield.

R. E. Sprague, member of the Madison Parish Library Board and Chairman of the Louisiana Library Association Trustees Section, attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Cleveland.

The Tallulah Branch reported an unusually successful Summer Reading Program.

CENTENARY COLLEGE-

(Continued from Page 118)

warm-colored, sand-finished brick, 32 inches high around the exterior walls. Floors will be rubber tile in most areas of the building although asphalt tile will be used in the study rooms and technical process areas. Rest rooms will have ceramic tile floors. Stairs will be terrazzo. Doors will have plastic laminate surfaces of cherry wood color to match table tops and other furniture. Wood furniture will be birch with a stain to match the doors. Ceilings will be lay-in type acoustic tile of a special size to fit between the recessed fluorescent lights. The entire building will be air-conditioned.

ROMANCE AND REALISM IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

By T. Harry Williams

Herein are four essays on Southern politics: the first dealing with characteristics of the distinctive South; the others involving the politics and adjustments of Reconstruction, the rise of the Populist movement and later Progressivism, and the development of the Long dynasty in Louisiana.

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SOUTHERN LIFE IN FICTION
By Jay B. Hubbell \$2.50
SOUTHERN WRITERS
IN THE MODERN WORLD
By Donald Davidson \$2.50
THE CONFEDERATE
CONGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA PRESS

By Wilfred Buck Yearns

Athens

The roof construction is to be of steel with precast lightweight nailing concrete slabs, and the roof covering, lightweight clay tile shingles.

The Music Listening Area will consist of a large listening room and four booths for individual listening. A microfilm reading room will be located on the first floor. Seminar rooms will be on both the first and second floors and seven group study rooms on the second floor. Also on the second floor will be a special collections room with a fireproof vault for rare manuscripts and books.

The contractor is W. A. McMichael Construction Company of Shreveport with a bid of \$850,000.00, or a cost of \$12.20 per square foot. Architects for the building are Peyton-Fisher-McKelvy of Shreveport. Construction was started on June 15, 1961, with 380 calendar days required for construction. Furniture and equipment are expected to cost an additional \$100,000.00.

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Editor's Comments on Centenary College

The new library and the very attractive quadrangle as it appeared in the August issue of "This Is Centenary" is certainly in keeping with the pre-established design of locating the library between the science building and the proposed humanities building. The library will be the focal point of the quadrangle. The tunnel required as an approach to the service entrance and the tower on the front of the building are special features that will cost extra and are not related to the functioning of the Library. They are required because of the location of the library and the function of the library. They are required because of the location of the Library and the function of the front and rear of the building. I would have hoped that the architects would have provided an entrance from the quadrangle (rear of the building). For aesthetic reasons, the building requires that the porch be centered. The vestibule is offset and the entrance to the building is on the extreme end of the vestibule in order to get the unbroken approach to the Humanities area.

There will be a great deal of activity around the Circulation area—charging out of books, checking process, servicing of listening rooms and maybe reserve books activity.

The location of individual tables or carrells around the perimeter of the reading rooms on each floor, is good and the spacing of tables and carrells throughout the reading rooms is desirable even though some visibility and control is lost in these areas. The reference librarian will be required to leave her desk often in supervising the entire floor—newspapers and periodicals, reference, microfilm room as well as the humanities room.

The two stairs are well located for symmetry but patrons will be required to "beat a path" through the Humanities area in getting to Social Science and Science.

The staff member on the second floor likewise has a large area with special collections and the six study rooms to constantly watch.

The plan is to have "open reserves" but the Circulation Department is so planned that reserve books can be charged from this area with adequate staffing.

It is hoped that the room marked "Seminar" with adjoining kitchen, which is earmarked as faculty study, will eventually be used as a staff lounge. We (at L.S.U.) are sold on the staff lounge. It is not a luxury but a necessity, and is a multi-purpose area for staff association meetings, faculty groups, teas, meetings of all types, as well as for honor groups.

This Library is well-planned. It has flexibility and room for growth with the hasement and attic. The building is functional. These open, serve yourself areas require a great deal of supervision and housekeeping. This building would require a staff of eight full-time librarians as a minimum to operate adequately; six professional and two non-professional.

Architects: Peyton-Fisher-McKelvy of Shreveport

Contractor: W. A. McMichael Construction Company of Shreveport

Construction began June 15, 1961, and 380 calendar days will be required for construction.

FALL, 1961

Editor's Notes

The library profession has again turned to Louisiana for its leadership by electing Mrs. Florrinell Francis Morton of Louisiana State University as president of the American Library Association. Mrs. Morton, however, is not Louisiana's only president, for Mrs. Weldon J. Lynch of Oakdale has been elected president of the American Association of Library Trustees.

The honor bestowed on Louisiana librarianship is virtually unprecedented. Only five Southerners have been previously elected president of the national library association, and now two Louisianians have been elected to the presidency of their national

associations in the same year!

Mrs. Morton is the director of the Library School at Louisiana State University and nationally recognized as a leader in her profession. She has served as president of the Louisiana Library Association and is presently president of the Southwestern Library Association. Thus, Mrs. Morton is serving as chief executive of two of the largest

library organizations simultaneously.

Mrs. Lynch is Louisiana's outstanding library trustee. She serves in a non-salaried capacity as one of the state's chief boosters of good library service. She won the Modisette Award in 1961 for her outstanding work as a library trustee. Allen Parish Library, her parish, also won the Modisette Award for 1961 as the library making most progress during the past year. Her outstanding leadership in trustee activities was demonstrated during the annual conventions of the American Library Association at Montreal in 1960 and at Cleveland this year where Mrs. Lynch conducted workshops that received recognition throughout the nation.

These two lovely ladies will probably make more public speeches outside of the state of Louisiana than any other of its citizenry during the next twelve months. They will speak with educational groups from coast to coast and exert an influence on their

profession that will be far reaching.

Louisiana could not have better ambassadors to the other states than Florrinell Morton and Minnie Lou Lynch. They serve their profession and their state with a grace, charm, ability and understanding that is unsurpassed anywhere. The Louisiana Library Association does indeed salute these two wonderful ladies.

The L.S.U. Library has recently revised and reissued its list of holdings of newspapers. The task was completed in February of this year. All microfilm and stored papers were completely inventoried so as to provide as accurate a list as possible. The results clearly show the increase made in newspaper holdings. The old list contained 762 entries, where the new one has 885 entries. This is an increase of 123 additional titles over the 1953 holdings. There were also many additions made to titles already held. Five hundred copies were made and are being distributed throughout the country.

Each entry in the list gives the title of the paper, where it is published, frequency (when known), publishing dates (when known), and the issues which we have in our files. It also indicates whether the library has the microfilm and/or the original paper. The list is divided into three sections: Louisiana Papers, Out-of-State Papers, and Foreign Papers. These are then arranged alphabetically by city, state, and the country respectively.

In addition to publishing the list in book form (240 pages), the library also has the same information on cards. This enables the library to keep its holdings up to date. If you feel that your library needs this publication, please write to the L.S.U. Library,

Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana.

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